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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/619,312	07/19/2000	Anil Kumar Bhandari	P19206	1877

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EXAMINER

BARNIE, REXFORD N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

12

DATE MAILED: 02/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/619,312

Applicant(s)

BHANDARI ET AL.

Examiner

REXFORD N BARNIE

Art Unit

2643

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 10-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 10-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3-8.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

R N Barnie
REXFORD BARNIE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

02/09/04

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 10-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al. (US Pat# 5,958,016, cited by applicant) in view of Gurbani et al. (US Pat# 6,282,275).

Regarding claim 10, Chang teaches an internet-web link for access to intelligent service comprising being able to identify a plurality of telecommunication services associated with a subscriber account (tele#), presenting at a user graphical interface, the plurality of telecommunication services to the subscriber via at least one data network; receiving a query from the user via the data network a desire to access or

modify a service, being able to retrieve account information including charges and transmitting such information to a user in (see col. 4 lines 49-55, col. 5, col. 6 lines 22-29, col. 7 lines 6-12, col. 12 lines 5-10, cols. 20-21, col. 23 lines 55-col. 24 line 20).

Chang fails to teach being able to retrieve caller ID information which can be stored in a central location such that a user can get access to such information remotely from any computer terminal.

Gurbani teaches a telephone caller identification log with internet access wherein caller ID information can be stored in a server such that a user can request or query for such information in (see cols. 2-3 and 5). The network through which information would be retrieved would be a data network such as the internet by using a computer terminal. Furthermore, the network as shown in (see fig. 1) would include an advanced intelligent network. Gurbani teaches intelligent peripheral means including an internet protocol server and a caller ID server.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Gurbani into that of Chang thus making it possible to retrieve caller ID information when one's away from a called terminal to know who's been calling and whether to return or call back a calling party even when one's away from the called terminal.

Regarding claim 11, The combination including Gurbani teaches a plurality of network (see fig. 1 @ 110, 128) and (see figs. And col. 16 of Chang et al.).

Regarding claim 12-13, The combination teaches determining whether a called party is a subscriber of the caller ID service which can be stored within the network and

retrieved over a data network is a user has activated or subscribed to the service in (see col. 2 lines 53-58 of Gurbani).

Regarding claims 14-16, the combination teaches the claimed subject matter in (see figs. Of Gurbani and that of Chang et al.).

Claims 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al. (US Pat# 5,958,016, cited by applicant) in view of Gurbani et al. (US Pat# 6,282,275) and Voit et al. (US Pat# 5,751,707, cited by applicant).

Regarding claims 17-18, The combination including Gurbani teaches being able to query another server for additional information associated with a telephone number and adding the additional information as part of the caller ID record in (see col. 2 line 67-col. 3 line 11) but fails to teach in detail the GDI system.

Voit et al. teaches an advanced intelligent network which can receive a GDI query in (see col. 7 lines 48-63, col. 13 lines 58-col. 14 line 13, col. 28 lines 27-37). Furthermore, Voit teaches being able to receive real-time services in (see col. 15 lines 48-60, col. 20 lines 24-37, col. 28 lines 27-37) based on user inputs and also, being able to retrieve additional information associated with caller ID in (see col. 12 lines 35-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Voit into that of the combination thus making it possible to provide complete caller ID information, being

able to request services in real-time and also, make it possible to process incoming calls effectively.

Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani et al. (US Pat# 6,282,275) in view of Chang et al. (US Pat# 5,958,016, cited by applicant).

Regarding claim 19, Gurbani teaches a system for providing caller ID information associated with a telephone call from a calling party to a destination, to a subscriber at a location remote from the destination. Gurbani teaches an advanced intelligent network (see 114, 122 @ fig. 1), a public network (fig. 1 @110, 128), a private network which could include a LAN connecting servers (124, 126 of fig. 1) for storing caller ID call log ad wherein a user can access or query for a call log remotely from the destination of the phone call associated with the caller ID information in (see cols. 2-3).

Gurbani fails to teach the private network configured at a location owned by another entity in detail.

Chang teaches an internet-web link for access to intelligent network services wherein a public network (internet) can be connected to a private network made up of a plurality of servers (see 255, 258). Furthermore, the network would include an advanced intelligent network, which would be connected to the plurality of servers of the private network in (see fig. 2). In summary, Chang teaches an internet-web link for access to intelligent service comprising being able to identify a plurality of telecommunication services associated with a subscriber account (tele#), presenting at a user graphical

interface, the plurality of telecommunication services to the subscriber via at least one data network; receiving a query from the user via the data network a desire to access or modify a service, being able to retrieve account information including charges and transmitting such information to a user in (see col. 4 lines 49-55, col. 5, col. 6 lines 22-29, col. 7 lines 6-12, col. 12 lines 5-10, cols. 20-21, col. 23 lines 55-col. 24 line 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Chang into that of Gurbani thus making it possible to store and retrieve information associated with subscribers, which can be stored in a plurality of servers for future references.

Regarding claim 20, see the explanation as set forth regarding claim 19.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gurbani et al. (US Pat# 6,282,275) in view of Voit et al. (US Pat# 5,751,707).

Regarding claim 21, Gurbani teaches a telephone caller identification log with internet access comprising of a switch inherently associated with the called party which obviously could be a same switch shared with the calling party if they happen to be in the same local region and serviced by the same service provider; a SCP (122 of fig. 1), a call logger database (124 of fig. 1), web client (130 of fig. 1), a web server (128, 126 of fig. 1) and being able to request and receive caller Id information log over the internet in (see cols. 2-3 and 5). Gurbani fails to teach having an additional server from which additional information can be retrieved other than the SCP.

Voit teaches a caller ID system wherein information associated with a telephone number can be stored in a separate database other than the SCP in (see col. 12 lines 30-48). The name associated with a calling party can be requested or queried to the interface server (LIDB) and presented as part of the calling identification record.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Voit into that of Gurbani thus making it possible to have a distributed system instead of a central server such that other networks can have access to desired information, to reduce the workload perform by one server and also, to conserve memory or database space for other purposes.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **REXFORD N BARNIE** whose telephone number is (703)306-2744. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, CURTIS KUNTZ can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PRIMARY EXAMINER
REXFORD BARNIE

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REXFORD BARNIE
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02/07/04